

Row electrodes X_i ($i = 1$ to n) are arranged over portions close to right and left ends of a PDP, and column electrodes W_j ($j = 1$ to m) are arranged over portions close to upper and lower ends thereof to grade-separately intersect with the row electrodes X_i .

5 The column electrodes W_j and W_{m+1-j} are connected in common. Row electrodes $YL1$ to YL_n extending over a portion close to the left end and a portion close to the center and row electrodes $YR1$ to YR_n extending over a portion close to the right end and a portion close to the center are arranged alternately with row electrodes $X1$ to X_n . A scan pulse V_{ax1} is successively applied to the row electrodes X_i and a voltage V_{aw1} based on image data is applied to each column electrode W_j in synchronization with the application of the pulse V_{ax1} in a first address period. In this period, a subscan pulse V_{ay1} is applied to the row electrodes $YL1$ to YL_n while the row electrodes $YR1$ to YR_n are set to a ground potential. In a second address period, the voltages applied to the aforementioned row electrodes $YL1$ to YL_n and the row electrodes $YR1$ to YR_n are exchanged. Thus, reduction of the cost for a plasma display device is attained by reducing the number of driving ICs for the column electrodes.